



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ture and will demand the assumption either that the Amurrian culture was insignificant, or that its forces were spent before the days of the Exodus. If the Amurrian civilization was of a high order, and soon reached the Hammurabi class in the East, and Israel became heir to a similar heritage in the West, then Israelitish thought and religion saw no development of any magnitude, and her history is written in decline and not progress.

The writer is silent on several important matters. How did this culture originate in Amurru? What was there to explain it? We watch the Israelitish and Babylonian civilizations developing from age to age. We observe the forces which fashion them. What then are the powers responsive to which Amurru becomes the seat of development? The author speaks of the Sumerian element in the Babylonian civilization. He does not specify the Sumerian contribution. On what grounds can we make the Creation story or the Deluge story Amurrian and not Sumerian? We feel that there is too much that is still uncertain about the early movements and predominating influences of these peoples to reach any basis of classification. We are not adverse to a position that the West may have made a contribution to the East, but that it was exclusive and the source of Semitic culture may still be an open question.

R. H. MODE

BRANDON, MANITOBA

---

**Aegypten zur Zeit der Pyramidenerbauer.** Von EDUARD MEYER.  
Leipzig: Hinrichs, 1908.

Throughout the United States, from the Mississippi eastward, great interest has been aroused by Professor Eduard Meyer's illuminating lecture on the "Egyptians of the Pyramid Age." It is well therefore to call attention to the fact that this lecture was first delivered before the German Orient-Gesellschaft, in the presence of the emperor in 1908, and that it was thereupon published with a large number of the interesting illustrations by which it was accompanied on its first delivery. Besides sixteen cuts in the text, the brochure is accompanied by seventeen plates. One of them, in beautiful colors, depicts the marvelous vase of blue glaze and gold recently found by Borchardt at Abusir, and belonging to the twenty-seventh century before Christ. Altogether the little brochure offers a symmetrical and carefully elaborated picture of one of the most important and interesting periods of the early world in the light of recent discovery.

JAMES HENRY BREASTED

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO